MPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH

General Beauregard Ordered to the Mississippi.

Gen. G. W. Smith Takes Command of the Rebel Army of the Potomac.

Destruction of the Privateer Calhoun.

DISASTROUS FIRES IN NEW ORLEANS.

Rebel View of the American Question in Europe.

The Fallacy of the Rebel Expectations for European Recognition.

The Rebel Commissioners Courting the Friendship of the English Press.

The Rebel Commissioners "Educating" the English Mind.

The Rebel Confederacy to be Represented in the World's Fair.

PLANTATION WORK FOR 1862.

DISBANDMENT OF ALABAMA TROOPS.

Mortality Among the Troops at Pensacola,

IM PORTANT MILITARY CHANGES. The Richmond Dispatch of the 27th instant has reliable, authority for making the statement that General Beau

THE DEATH OF ZOLLICOFFER.

A large meeting was held at the St. Charles Hotel last night to express regret at the death of the distinguished

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS. A disastrous fire occurred this morning, destroying two stores on Magazine street, occupied by C. C. Gaines & Co., and H. H. Hansell. Loss, \$150,000. The insur.

ance does not exceed \$20,000. DESTRUCTION OF THE PRIVATEER CAL-

AUGUSTA, Jan. 25, 1862. leston Courier this morning says that informs federate Steamer Calhoun, on her way from Havana with

a large and valuable cargo, was chased by a Lincoin cruiser and abandoned and burned. RE-ENLISTING AT THE SOUTH. The Richmond Disputch has heard that, in Wayne county, when it was proposed to draft the militia, they estantly, to a man, volunteered for the war. This unresponse was so unusual that contentions re-

upon the question of remaining at Shome, and ose upon whom this lot fell were loud in their exp A despatch from Augusta says that news from Savan ah confirms the report of the capture of Cedar Keys. The Unionists burnt the town, wharves, and five schoo-ners in port; also fifty bales of cotton and one hundred

inst., the Paris (Ky.) Sentinet of the 14th inst., and the Memphis Argus of the 22d inst., from which we glean the

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN EUROPE. ENGLISH TRADE WITH THE REBELS UP HILL WORK—
ENGLISH MERCHANTS WON'T BITE AT SECSSION
BAIT—NO IMMEDIATE HOPES FOR RECOGNITION—

ENGLISH MERCHANTS WON'T BITE AT SECRSION—
BAIT—NO IMMEDIATE HOPES FOR EECOGNITION—
THE REBEL AGENTS IN EUROPE—WHO THEY ARE.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]
RYMENON, Dec. 20, 1861.

I avail myself of an opportunity to write you a few words upon the condition of matters in Europe. I regret that the very limited time I have before me will compel me to be brief, and I fear very unmethodical in style. When I left Richmond in June last, there was a very general expectation that the manufacturing necessities of England and Prance would force them to a speedy recognition and interference with the federal blockade. There was, too, an equally confident impression that the commercial enterprise of England would spring at once to the enjoyment of the high prices the blockade established by sending forward cargoes of arms, munitions, medicines and other stores most needed in the confederacy.

The first thing I learned after my arrival was the great error of these expectations. Immediately on getting to London, I endeavored to start some shipments to the Confederate States that had been suggested by certain parties from whom I carried messages, but soon found it up-hill work. Trade is nowhere so perfectly systematized—I might almost say, channelized—as in Eugland. All their commercial operations run in grooves, established by the customs of centuries, from which it is almost impossible to divert it. So long as it is kept within these grooves, John Bull will trade as boldly and promptly and chiefly as any one, but will not go out of the sphere of legitimate traffic.

When I told them of hundred per cent profits, they said,

John Bull will trade as boidly and promptly and chiefly as any one, but will not go out of the sphere of legitimate traffic.

When I told them of hundred per cent profits, they said, "ten per cent without risk, or even five, and we are your men: but no range of profits, however high, will tempt us to risk uncertainties." Those who came back some months ago know what untiring efforts we made for this purpose, but I am sorry to say without the success we confidently anticipated. This matter, however, shows signs of continual improvement, and I hope the channels of trade will be soon opened. I can say, however, that powerful combinations of money and enterprise are already formed to go into operation in connection with direct Southern trade as soon as peace is established. I faster myself that the attention I have given these matters at home for the last ten years enabled me to be of some service in assisting to get up these combinations, a fact which I hope to make duly manifest at an early day. The followy of popular expectations in reference to speedy recognition and interference with the blockade was even more strongly apparent, and should, in my opinion, be taken into account in rimple justice to the Confederate Commissioners in Europe. The difficulties in the way of a speedy interference on the part of England and France, I consider, among other things, to have been.—

First.—The fact that both of those governments are eminantly conservative, which, coupled with the fact of both possessing important colonial possessions, made them assurably cautious in economismon on the mental productions on

Third—A very general fear among those particularly friendly to the South that she would be overrun and conquered, in which case they said "we should find a difficulty on our hands from interference which would be anything but advantageous or agreeable". The fear wan greatly strengtheaed by the fact that during the winter so many of the Southern people, and especially in the border States, showed so much repugnance to the breaking up of the Union, and the reports constantly published

millions of her people and a large portion of her connectal supremacy were dependent. Her utter dependent for America for this staple has long been a terrible there in her side. But for the happy conjunction of soil climate and slave labor in the Southera States she felt that her own eclonies could of all nations in the cheap production of cotten, and that thus adding a virtual monopoly of cheap manifacture to a menopoly of preduction she could have the entire cotten trade of the world in her own hands. It was not surprising, therefore, that a large and indicatal portion of her people and press should half the term of preductions of ruin to slavery, as such as an of putting this great Power exclusive.

commenced.

I cannot close this letter without suggesting to our newspaper editors the importance of keeping their temper, or, at least, if they will get angry, to make as few rash and intemperate declarations as possible. If they would consider a moment how harshly these words of strife fall upon the ears of our friends in Europe, and how promptly and strongly they are construed by our enemies, as proof of the disruption in our councils, which has have been predicting from the start, I am sure they have been predicting from the start, I am sure

they would not misunderstand the motive of this suggestion.

Among other distinguished Americans I left in Europe,
was the Hon. Mr. De Leon, late United States Consui
General to Egypt, and brother of Surgeon Goneral De
Leon of the Confederate army. He has been active in the
cause of the South for months, and doing, I need not say
to those who know his brilliant talents, the most effective
service. I am glad to learn here of the safe arrival at
home of the Hon, R. K. Meade, late United States Minister to Brazil, and have taken great pleasure in forwarding the gratifying intelligence to his many friends in
Europe, to whom his brief sejourn there was sufficient to
endear him most effectively.

speedy recognition, but of the active interference of England and France.

One of the last requests preased upon me before leaving London was to gather and forward to gentiemen of the press every species of statistical and other information bearing upon the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, commercial, monetary and other resources of the South, and especially upon the question of slavery. Would it be asking too mach of you, Messrs. Editors, to request you to receive documents, books, manuscripts or other forms of this information, so that I can forward an installment immediately on my arrival? Our friends may be sure that all the seeds of true knowledge they thus send forward will fall on productive grounds.

And perhaps I may be excused in informing the public, through you, that I have secured 1,000 square feet of space in the agricultural department of the Great Internal Englition in 1862, in London, and 400 square feet in the Mineral and Geological Department, in which the rare and almost unparalleted agricultural and mineral resources & South can, find a representation. In the absence of a national recognition, I was compelled to secure this space in my individual name, but it was done for and in behalf of the confederacy. Our Commissioners in London attach great importance to a fair exhibition in these special departments.

I commenced this letter and have continued it with

importance in the letter and have continued it with almost a momentary expectation of the announcement of "the ship's off," and regret that this circumstance should have compelled me to treat the subjects introduced in such a hasty and imperfect manner.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN OF THE REBELS.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN OF THE REBELS.

RE-INLISTRENTS.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Jan. 16.]

As we have before intimated, one more battle may possibly be fought on our northern frontier, when the contending forces will be compelled, within canaon sound of each other, to retire until spring to winter quarters. In the mean time preparations will be in progress for the organization of our national army, preliminary te entering upon the spring and summer campaign. It were foolnardy and unwise to conceal the fact that the profoundest statesmen in the confederacy entertain grave apprehensions on the subject of resultstanties, involving results, as we believe, pregnant with weal or we to the republic. We would be recreant to our duty as a candid and outspoken journal, were we to fail to expose the peril of the future connected with this matter, which must be avoided by the combined wisdom of public legislation and the patriotism of the people.

Our ship of State has so far escaped the dangers of the rude storm whose hurricane blasts have raged so furiously for the last nine menths, and has safely entered a calm and quiet sea beneath a sky that is almost cloudless. But recis and breakers are yet ahead, and we be to the pilots in charge of the helm should they fail to see, or seeing, not regard them. When these perils are passed, as we believe they will be, and without which foreign recognitions and broken blockades are mere nihility, our independence already schewed can be maintained against an invading army of more than a million of men.

But we must have a large and effective army for the attainment of this end, which can never be organized in proper time unless nine-tenths of the volunteers now in service will re-enlist. When the necessities of the government become known, and the fact is understood that their country now appeals to them for their services, as sole conservators of the national ark that has been rescued from the polluting hands of a vanidal enemy, will our volunteer soldiery fail to respond? Twere a bas

THE REBEL STATE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE WAR.

J. B. Jones, of the Passaport Office, writes to the Richmond Economer that the whole amount of contributions to the Confederate army in Virginia during the last three months has not fallow short of three millions of dollars. The subjoined list comprises almost exclusively the do-

nations made to the army of the Potomac:	y the	a
North Carolina	.\$325	.41
Alabama		
Mississippi	. 272	.67
Georgia	. 244	.88
South Carolina		,20
Texas		.80
Louisiana	. 61	,95
Virginia		,07
Tennessee		.00
Florida		,35
Arkansas		95
Total	1,515	,89
the state of the s		

PLANTATION WORK FOR 1862.

PLANTATION WORK FOR 1862.

(From the Montgomery Mail.)

Some months ago we referred to the importance of planting, for this year's crop, a broader area of land in life-asstaining vegetables than has ever before been set apart for this purpose. Since that time many of the ablest journals have taken up the subject and expressed their editors views freely, but scarcely any two of them make suggestions alike. Some argue that no cotton should be planted this year except for use upon such plantations as are destitute of the staple. Others resommend the pitching of one-fourth, while others still advise one-half the usual amount of cotton.

We are clearly of the opinion that if cotton must be planted, the least quantity of the seed put into the ground the better, both for the planters and the country at large. We assert broadly our humble opinion, that if the next strival from Europe brings the announcement of the recognition of the Confederate States by the Powers of all Christeadom; and if the blockade of our ports should be raised the next day, the true interest of the planters would socied them to calitivate a half crop of cotton. If the blockade were raised now, it must be remembered that there are about 4,000,000 bales ready to be pushed upon the markets, and a half crop produced this year would swell the amount to 6,000,000 bales which would be seeking a market before planting time next year.

Now, what would be the effect of thus exporting six

FLORIDA.

ALABAMA TROOPS—MORTALITY AMONG THE TROOPS—PRICE OF PROVISIONS.
[Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser and Register.]

WARRINGTON, Florida, Jan. 17, 1862.
About three days ago nearly a dozen negroes escaped

MANUPACTURES IN ARKANSAS.

Inere. Sait is made on white river and down hear the louisians line. The salt works on the Cuschita are in the hunds of enterprising men. There is an unlimited supply of brine, and we are told that Messrs Harley & Co. have commenced boiling and making salt. They have a foundry at Camden which turns out cannon, and sent a hattery, under command of Capt. Reed, to Oak Hills. We have two foundries in Little Rock, one of which furnished grapeshot for the army. At Hopefield, opposite Memphis, the machine shop of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad has been turned into an armory, and is altering and repairing guns, &c. Saveral extensive tanneries have been stayted at various points in the State, whereat hides are anned by the process lately discovered. The Messrs. Dyer, of this city, have a soap and candle factory in operation. At the Arsenal there is an armory under the control of the confederacy, but the necessary machinery has not yet arrived. The Arkansas penitentiary has turned out gun carriages, caisans, wagons, boots, shoes, clothing and many other things needed for the army. A manufactory of coal oil is in progress on the Ouachita river. These are all onterprises that occur to us while writing; but there are, doubtless, others. We would be giad to have a full list of these manufactures and enterprises in operation or under way. We know that several are in contemplation, but the continual low state of water in the Arkansas and other rivers has prevented the bringing machinery to desired points. Will our correspondents be kind enough to advise us of any new manufactures started or existing in their counties? While on this subject we may remark that there is good coal at several points on the upper Arkansas, in Perry, Johnson, Franklin and Sebastian counties. In some places it is immediately on the river bank, and when the river rises we expect the coal trade will become an important one, previded the river rises hefore the cold weather ceases.

TENNESSEE.

THE RESIGNATION OF GENERAL PILLOW.

The Memphis Argus says:—General Pillow, than whom no braver soldier ever led a brigade, and whose deeds have passed into history, has resigned; and throughout the Confederate camps in Kentucky it is rumored (idly we hope) that General Cheatham is also about resigning. Soldier leaders are not so plenty with us in that army that we can afford to spare from it either Pillow or Cheatham, much less both. But neither we nor any one can be surprised to hear this, however sorry, or blame a soldier for wishing to go home when there is "no soldiering a-going."

dier for wishing to go home when there is "no soldiering a-going."

**FEDERAL MOVEMENTS ON THE TENNERSEE RIVER.

[From the Memphis Argus, Jan. 22.]

The advance movement of the enemy on the Tennessee river has for the present been frustrated by the condition of the roads. On Sunday evening last one brigade, under command of General Smith, was at Murray, Ky., but were unable to move. The remainder of his force, under General Wallace, was at Mayfield. The whole column was between six and seven thousand strong.

During the march much of the baggage, &c., was abandoned. Mayfield was occupied on Thursday evening and Murray on Saturday. The force at the latter place consisted of three regiments of infantry and five companies of cavalry. Three regiments, with all the artillery, were detained at Mayfield.

A portion of the river fleet were anchored three miles below Fort Henry, on the Tennessee. A few shots fired by their gunboats fell short about three-fourths of a mile.

The opinion—which appeared to be well founded.

by their gunboats fell short about three-fourths of a mile.

The opinion—which appeared to be well founded—at Paris, last evening, was that the state of the roads would not admit any advance of the enemy at present. The citizens were somewhat excited, and a few were removing their negroes and valuables. A confidence obtained, however, that the invaders would be cut off, as it was as impossible for them to retreat as to advance, unless they should abandon their entire train.

MATTERS AT MEMPHIS.

The Memphis Appeal of the 14th inst. says that the day previous the stock of cotton at that place was 2,272 bales. The same paper reports sales of 2,500 bushels of wheat fair at \$1 50 to \$160 per bushel. Sales of corn were at 75c. for yellow and 80c. for white. Coffee is reported quiet at 65c. per pound, and whiskey firm and in good request at \$1 25 per gallon.

WHERE THE REBELS GET SUPPLIES.

The Bowling Green Courier says a large lot of hogs passed through Princeton the other day en route for the pork houses at Clarksville, Tenn. The best of the joke is, they were driven from Illinois. We learn that several thousand are now on their way from Madisonville to the same point. Not a hog has been driven North from the neighborhood of Madisonville. This doesn't look much like starving out the Southern confederacy.

The Confederate News of the 18th instant contains the following items:—
The steamer Charm is reported captured and barned by the enemy near or at New Madrid. We doubt the truth of the report.

Among the prisoners from North Missouri, taken to St.

D. W. C. Bonbam, Colonol communding the Twenty third Mississippi regiment, died at Camp Beaursgard Kentucky, on the 14th.

HOME AGAIN. HOME AGAIN.

BY JEFF. THOMISON.

My dear wife awaits my coming,
My children lisp my name,
And kind friends bid me welcome
To my own home again.

My father's grave lies on the hill,
My boys sleep in the vale;
I love each rock and murmuring ril
Each mountain, hill and dale.

Home again !

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHERN NE. S.

A bill is before the Legislature of Texas making it s sufficient cause for a divorce if the husband of the petitioner is in Lincoln's army or navy.

The Natchez Courier says that the Nineteenth Missis sippl regiment has contributed \$1,020 50 to the sufferers by the Charleston fire.

instant.

The British residents in Mobile are organizing into a military company for the defence of the city.

GENERAL FROST.—The Little Rock Journal of the 17th inst. says that this gentleman, who has been on parole as a Camp Jackson prisoner until very recently, is now encamped at Jacksonport, with one hundred of his gallant adherents, awaiting recruits in order to join the "old chief," Sterling Price.

Mr. Hugh McDonald, of the house of Berthold, Smith & Co., of St. Louis, (one of the true blue flams in that Sodom of abolitionism,) yesterday made a donation of \$100 to assist in equipping General Burgevin's regimunt of cavalry for the Missouri legion of Arkansians, now being raised for General Frice. A generous tribute to a noble cause.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28-6 P. M. There is nothing new to report in money matters to-day. Call loans continue easy to the brokers at 6 per cent, while the scarcity of good mercantile paper increases. The gold market was fluctuating. It opened at 103% at the first board, rose to 1031/ immediately after the adjournment, and

was in active demand at that price between the boards, but fell back to 103% at the afternoon session, closing at 103¼ a 103¾. The sales of the day were about \$150,000. The foreign exchanges were lower to-day, and a very limited business was done for the Arabia on a basis of 1131/2 a 1131/2 for first class bankers' sterling, and from 4.95 a 5.06

Stocks were lower to-day, in consequence of the news from the Burnside expedition. The same indisposition to operate which has characterized the market for a few days past was manifested at the first board this morning, and under this influence prices drooped until the close of the session, when exaggerated reports of the disaster to the Burnside expedition began to be circulated. A sudden fall of 3% a 3% per cent to the extent of the disaster became known the the second board 1/4 a 3/6 per cent on the lowest points touched in the street. New York Central opened this morning at 83%, fell to 83%, with large sales at that price, and rallied to 83% at the second board. Erie opened at 34%, fell to 34, and recovered to 34%. Toledo, after touching 381/2, closed at 39. Michigan Central was weak throughout the day. It fell to 55 at the first board, and to 51% (ex-dividend of 3 per cent) at the afternoon session-a decline since yester day of 1½ per cent. On comparing to-day's closing prices with those of yesterday, we notice a decline of 3/4 in Tennessees, of 1/4 in Missouris, of 1/4 in Pacific Mail, of 3/4 in New York Central, of 1/4 in Eric, of 3/4 in Eric preferred, of ¾ in Reading, of ¾ in Southern guaranteed, of 1/2 in Panama, of 1/2 in Illinois Central, of 1/4 in Galena, of 1/4 in Toledo, and of 5/4 in Rock Island. Governments are steady at yesterday's

The market was rather unsettled after the final adjournment, closing at about the following quotations:-United States 6's, registered, 1881, 88% a 89; do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 89% a 90; do. 5's, coupon, 51 a 52; Tennessee 6's, 44 a 44; North Carolina 6's, 60% a 61; Missouri 6's, 42 a 42½; Pacific Mail, 98% a 98%; New York Central, 83% a 83%; Erie, 34% a 34%; do. preferred, 57% a 57%; Hudson River, 38% a 39; Harlem, 121/2 a 123/4; do. preferred, 301/2 a 31; Reading, 391/4 a 393/4; Michigan Central, 511/4 a 51%, ex div.; Michigan South ern and Northern Indiana, 2034 a 2074; do. guaranteed, 40% a 4034; Panama, 11234 a 11234; Illinois Central, 6134 a 6136; Galena and Chicago, 6734 a 68; Cleveland and Toledo, 3876 a 3934; Chicago and Rock Island, 54% a 54%; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 62 a 621/4; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 2014 a 2114; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 103 a 105; New York Central 7's, 1876, 1041/2; Erie third mortgage bonds, 93 a 94; Michigan Central 8's, first mortgage, 991/4 a 100; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 921/2 a 95.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending January 28, and since January 1:— 1860. 1861. 1862. For the week. \$1,431,842 2,765,740 2,090,767 Previously reported. . 4,037,570 7,775,490 9,132,654

Since January 1.....\$5,469,421 10,541,230 11,223,421 For the first time for many weeks the weekly shipments of produce show a falling off as compared with last year. The business of the day at the Sub-Treasury was as follows:—

a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable February 1; the Mercantile Mutual Insurance

Company, a dividend of four per cent on its capital

stock, payable February 10.

The Buffalo, New York and Eric Railroad earnings for three weeks of January were:-1862 \$42,840 1861 22.837 Increase in 1862......\$20,003

Six per cent interest is to be paid on the outing certificates of profits on and after the 4th are to be paid in full. A dividend of thirty per cent is declared, for which certificates will be is med on and after the 8th of April next. The rears amount to \$12,940,210.

The annual statement of the Washington Marine Insurance Company shows that the net earnings of the year 1861 were \$186,470 71, and the losses, renet profit of \$18,064 75. The assets of the company amount to \$251,283 59. The directors have esolved to pay an interest of seven per cent on the outstanding certificates of profits on the 10th

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks nade up Monday afternoon, presents the following

 week:
 Jan. 20.
 Jan. 27.

 Capital stock
 \$11,970,190
 11,970,190

 Loans
 30,801,160
 30,385,606
 Dec. 215,544

 Specie
 6,732,459
 5,821,323
 Inc. 87,804

 Due for other banks
 1,575,116
 1,588,638
 Dec. 16,442

 Due to other banks
 4,120,281
 4,209,008
 Inc. 87,804

 Deposits
 20,098,396
 20,088,088
 Dec. 660,298

 Circulation
 2,120,756
 2,121,146
 Inc. 390
 The Buffalo, New York and Erie Ra earnings for three weeks of January, 186 The American Gaslight Journal announces the

Capital. 51,620,940 2,112,040 6,350,000 showing a grand total of sixty million twenty two thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars, being an increase in this country since the date of the last tables—July 16, 1860—of thirty-nine gas

following to be the number of gas works on the

and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty five dollars, recapitulated as follows:-

\$1000 U S 6's, '81, cou 7000 U S 6's, '81, cou 90 100 shs N Y Cent.sl0 7000 U S 6's, '81, reg 39 650 Krie RR. 3000 III coup bets, '62 8014 56 do. b10 1000 III coup bets, '77 80½ 15 do. b10 1000 Mich 8 wk bds. 79½ 150 do. 60 1000 Uriginia 6's. 51 60 Harlem RR. 1000 Missouri 6's. 42¼ 550 do. 50 Hudson River RR 5000 do. 81½ 100 Mich Can RR. s3 10000 Tenn 6's. '90. 44% 150 do. b30 1000 Mich 8 o R 1bds 85½ 170 do. b30 1000 Chi & N W a f b 87 250 Mich So & NindRR 1000 To & Wab 1 m. 78½ 100 do. 100 Chi & N W 1 m. 41½ 50 Mich So & NindRR 1000 To & Wab 1 m. 78½ 100 do. 1000 Chi & N W 1 m. 78½ 100 do. 1000 Chi & N W 1 m. 78½ 100 do. 1000 Chi & N W 2 f b 87 250 Mich So & NindRR 2000 To & Wab 1 m. 78½ 100 do. 100 Chi & N W 2 f b 87 250 Mich So & NindRR 2000 To & Wab 1 m. 78½ 100 do. 100 Mich Cent RR sep s30

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT. Tuesday, Jan. 28—6 P. M. Asires.—The market was quiet, with small sales of pote

Bernostures.—Flour—The market was some more active, and the demand more general, while prices were without important change. The sales embraced about 10,000 bbis., closing within the following range of

Southern flour was more active and prices were steady, with sales of 500 bbls., closing within the above range of prices. Rye flour was steady and unchanged, with sales of 200 bbls, at quotations. Corn meal was firm and in limited request. Sales of 100 bbls, were made at our quotations for Jersey and Brandywine. Wheat was less active, and the turn of the market favored purchasers; many holders were disposed to await the recipt of steamer's letters before doing much. The sales embraced about 25,200 bushels; at \$1.00 a \$1.32 for Milwaukee club, \$1.40 for good red Western, \$1.40 for white smusty Canadian, \$1.40 for Long Island red. Corn was again heavy and duil, with sales of 17,000 bushels at 60c. a 61c. for new Northern and Jersey yellow, 62c. for inferior old Northern mixed, in store; 63c. for good do., in store; 65c. for do., delivered, and 77c. a 75c. for white Southern. Parley was firmer, with sales of 5,000 bushels at 65c. a 70c, for State at the railroad depot, and at 90c. for choice Canada West. Rye was firm, with sales of 6,000 bushels of State at 55c. Oats were steady and in good request on government account, with sales of Canadian and Western at 41c. a 42c., and State 42c. a 43c. COFFEE.—The market was firm but quiet. The following, from the circular of Measrs. William Soots & Co., gives the sales and stocks for the week ending to day as follows.—Stock of Rio and Santos coffee on the 21st of January 1862, 48,723 bags, received since to date, 21,879. Total 70,602, Sales for consumption estimated at 4,000. Stock of Rio and Santos coffee on the 21st of January 1862, 48,723 bags, received since to date, 21,879. Total 70,602, Sales for consumption estimated at 4,000. Stock of Rio and Santos and bags, 04,092. The quotations were Rio, prime, 1815., fair to good cargoes, 183/cc. a 194/cc., Maracaibo, 12,500. Gears, 4,919; other descriptions, 2,162. Total mats and bags, 26c. a 27c., six months; St. Domingo, 193/cc. a 20c., cash. The stock of Rio and January 25c, at Raltimore, was 19,000 bags; Philadelphia, 1,000 bags; 28th. at New York, 64,602 bags. Sales of Rio d with sales of 500 bbls., closing within the above range of prices. Rye flour was steady and unchanged, with sales